

PM SHRI KV BOUDH

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS- VII
SESSION - 2026-27

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

(A) Choose the correct answer and write.

- 1. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form: I hope _____ you soon.**
A) see B) to see C) saw
- 2. Select the correct preposition: The cat is hiding _____ the bed.**
A) in B) on C) under
- 3. Identify the tense: She has completed her homework.**
A) Present Simple B) Present Perfect C) Past Perfect
- 4. Choose the proper noun in the following sentence: "New York is known as the city that never sleeps."**
(a) City (b) Known (c) Never (d) New York
- 5. Which of the following is a collective noun?**
(a) Cat (b) Beautiful (c) Team (d) Happiness
- 6. Choose the correct pronoun: "_____ always stood first in his class."**
(a) They (b) You (c) We (d) He
- 7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: "I will meet him _____ Saturday afternoon."**
(a) On (b) With (c) To (d) Into
- 8. Pick the correct adverb: "One should _____ be optimistic in life."**
(a) Once (b) Always (c) Never (d) Enough
- 9. Choose the correct conjunction: "_____ the weather is fine, we will play cricket."**
(a) About (b) If (c) But (d) Although
- 10. Choose the correct verb form: "I often _____ to music."**
(a) listen (b) listening (c) listened (d) to listen
- 11. Identify the correct verb: "She _____ to school every day."**
(a) go (b) goes (c) going (d) gone
- 12. _____ Gita is a holy book.**
(a) a (b) an (c) The
- 13. This is _____ University.**
(a) an (b) a (c) the
- 14. I often _____ to music.**
(a) listen (b) listening (c) listened
- 15. I _____ the computer. It is OK now.**
(a) have repaired (b) has repaired (c) was repaired
- 16. She _____ her homework yet.**
(a) has not finished (b) did not finish (c) does not finish
- 17. Choose the correct possessive form: The bag that belongs to Isha.**

(a) Isha's bag (b) Isha' bag (c) Ishas' bag

18. What does the idiom "Break the ice" mean?

(a) To shatter ice (b) To start a conversation (c) To be cold

19. He is as _____ (brave) as his brother.

(a) braver (b) brave (c) bravest

20. Kolkata is one of the _____ (big) cities of India.

(a) big (b) bigger (c) biggest

21. Who is the main character in the story "The Day the River Spoke"?

A. Meena B. Jahnavi C. Gopi D. Appu

22. What was Jahnavi's biggest dream?

A. To sail a ship B. To visit the city C. To go to school D. To own a boat

23. Why had Jahnavi not been allowed to go to school until now?

A. There was no school nearby
B. She was too small and had to mind her younger siblings
C. She didn't want to go D. She was sick

24. What does the river symbolize in the story?

A. Anger B. Wisdom and life C. Fear D. Silence

25. How did the River guide Jahnavi?

A. By staying silent B. By acting as a kind and wise friend
C. By telling her to stay home D. By scaring her

26. What caught King Bruce's attention while he was thinking?

(a) A bird (b) A spider (c) A soldier (d) A fly

27. What was the spider trying to do?

(a) Build a web (b) Climb to its cobweb home (c) Catch prey (d) Escape

28. How did King Bruce react when the spider succeeded?

(a) He cried "Bravo!" (b) He ignored it (c) He laughed (d) He destroyed the web

29. How did the spider finally succeed?

(a) By taking a different path (b) By persistent effort (c) With the help of the wind
(d) By resting first

30. Why was King Bruce feeling hopeless?

(a) He had lost his crown (b) He had repeatedly failed in his attempts to help his people (c) His army had betrayed him (d) He disliked ruling Scotland

(B) Short Answer Questions (30-40 words)

Q1. What is Jahnavi's biggest dream in the story?

Q2. Why was Jahnavi not allowed to attend school initially?

Q3. Who did Jahnavi share her dream with?

Q4. How does the story The Day The River Spoke end?

Q5. Why was the River an important part of Jahnavi's life?

Q6. Describe how King Bruce's attitude changes from the beginning towards the end of the poem.

Q 7.How does the spider inspire us to overcome despair and not give up?

Q 8The poem teaches us that failures are stepping stones to success. Explain.

Q9The spider's journey tells us that anyone can be a source of inspiration in our lives. Elaborate.

Q 10 Write the character sketch of King Bruce.

(C) Long Questions (60-80 WORDS)

Q1. How does the story highlight the importance of education for girls?

Q2.You are the CLA In-charge of your Vidyalaya. A Debate Competition in English is going to be organized next week for the senior students. Write a notice giving all necessary details. Write within 50 words. Sign yourself as Manas/Mansi.

Q3.Write a letter to thank your uncle for the birthday gift presented to you.

Q4.Write a page on the topic- My Parents,My Living God

Q.5 Write a short summary of the poem 'Try Again'

HINDI

पीएम श्री केंद्रीय विद्यालय बौद्ध

ग्रीष्म अवकाश कालीन गृह कार्य

कक्षा सातवीं

विषय हिंदी

प्रसन-उत्तर:-

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के उत्तर हेतु दिए उचित विकल्प पर सही का निशान लगाएँ।

1. 'माँ कहो एक कहानी' कविता में बच्चा किससे कहानी सुनने की इच्छा करता है?

A) पिताजी से

B) दादी माँ से

C) माँ से

D) शिक्षक से

2. बच्चा माँ से कहानी सुनना क्यों चाहता है?

A) उसे नींद नहीं आ रही थी

B) वह अकेला था

C) उसे खेलना था

D) उसे खाना नहीं खाना था

3. बच्चा माँ से कैसी कहानी चाहता है?

A) डरावनी

B) वीरता और साहस की

C) दुखद

D) साधारण

4. माँ किससे कहानी कहने को मना कर देती है?

A) थकान के कारण

B) कहानी न आने के कारण

C) क्रोध के कारण

D) नींद के कारण

5. कविता में बच्चे की जिद किस भावना को व्यक्त करती है?

- A) क्रोध
- B) डर
- C) मासूमियत और प्रेम
- D) घमंड

6. माँ के न कहने पर बच्चा क्या करता है?

- A) रोने लगता है
- B) जिद करता है
- C) सो जाता है
- D) खेलने चला जाता है

7. कविता में माँ किस प्रकार का उदाहरण बनती है?

- A) कठोर माँ
- B) दयालु और स्नेहमयी माँ
- C) स्वार्थी माँ
- D) उदासीन माँ

8. कविता का मुख्य भाव क्या है?

- A) भय
- B) माँ-बच्चे के बीच का स्नेह
- C) गुस्सा
- D) युद्ध

9. 'माँ कहो एक कहानी' कविता का रचनाकार कौन है?

- A) हरिवंश राय बच्चन
- B) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त
- C) सुमित्रानंदन पंत
- D) जयशंकर प्रसाद

10. बच्चा किस अवस्था का प्रतीक है?

- A) बाल्यकाल की जिज्ञासा और प्रेम
- B) वयस्कता की बुद्धिमानी
- C) वृद्धावस्था की कमजोरी
- D) युवावस्था का उत्साह

11. कविता में माँ के प्रति बच्चे का व्यवहार कैसा है?

- A) घमंडी
- B) स्नेहिल और भोला
- C) डरपोक
- D) उददंड

12. कविता में माँ बच्चे को कहानी सुनाकर क्या सिखाना चाहती है?

- A) बहादुरी और आदर्श
- B) धोखा देना
- C) क्रोध करना
- D) आलस्य करना

13. कविता की शैली कैसी है?

- A) वर्णनात्मक
- B) संवादात्मक
- C) तर्कात्मक
- D) नाटकीय

14. कविता में किस साहित्यिक अलंकार का अधिक प्रयोग हुआ है?

- A) अनुप्रास
- B) उत्प्रेक्षा
- C) उपमा
- D) रूपक

15. 'माँ कहो एक कहानी' कविता किस ग्रंथ का अंश है?

- A) साकेत
- B) भारत-भारती
- C) यशोधरा
- D) पंचवटी

16. मैथिलीशरण गुप्त को किस उपाधि से नवाजा गया?

- A) राष्ट्रकवि
- B) कवि सम्राट
- C) साहित्य सम्राट
- D) भारतीभूषण

17. कविता में बच्चा कौन-सी भावना से प्रेरित है?

- A) भय से
- B) प्रेम और जिज्ञासा से
- C) लालच से
- D) शत्रुता से

18. माँ कहानी सुनाने के लिए क्यों हिचकिचाती है?

- A) थकान के कारण
- B) समय नहीं होने के कारण
- C) खुद भावुक हो जाने के डर से
- D) कहानी भूल जाने के कारण

प्रश्न 2. ❖ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही शब्द चुनकर दीजिए।

- 1) भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई कहलाती है। (ध्वनि, शब्द)
- 2) मानव मुख से उच्चारित प्रत्येक ध्वनि के लिखित रूप को कहते हैं।
(शब्द, वर्ण, वाक्य)
- 3) वर्णों के समूह को कहते हैं। (शब्दमाला, वर्णमाला,)
- 4) वर्ण दो प्रकार के होते हैं। (सही, गलत)
- 5) जिन वर्णों के उच्चारण में हवा मुँह के अलग-अलग हिस्सों से टकराकर बाहर आती है और जिनके उच्चारण में स्वरो की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है उन्हें कहते हैं।
(स्वर, व्यंजन)
- 6) व्यंजनों को कितने वर्णों में बाँटा गया है। (3,5,7)
- 7) ध्वनियों के उच्चारण के समय हवा "नाक और मुँह" दोनों से निकलती है।
(अनुस्वार, अनुनासिक, विसर्ग)
- 8) दो भिन्न व्यंजनों के परस्पर संयोग को व्यंजन कहते हैं।
(अनुस्वार, संयुक्त, अनुनासिक)
- 9) संयुक्त अक्षर वाले पाँच शब्द लिखिए।

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- 10) क़ क़ा प्रयोग करते हुए पाँच शब्द बनाइए।

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प्रश्न 3..

☉ इन शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए –

वायु	-
बादल	-
कमल	-
अमृत	-
घर	-

☉ इन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए –

आकाश	-
आग्रह	-
सरस	-
आशा	-
उपकार	-
गद्य	-
कोमल	-
खुशबू	-
आहार	-
सुंदर	-

प्रश्न 4. निम्न प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए;

(क) संज्ञा के भेद होते हैं -

(अ) दो (ब) तीन (स) चार (द) छह

(ख) जो संज्ञा शब्द किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, विशेष स्थान या विशेष वस्तु का बोध कराए, उसे कहते हैं -

(अ) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (ब) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

(स) भाववाचक संज्ञा (द) द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा

(ग) निम्न लिखित में से किन शब्दों से भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ नहीं बनती हैं ?

(अ) जातिवाचक संज्ञा (ब) विशेषण (स) कारक चिन्ह (द) क्रिया

(घ) जो संज्ञा शब्द किसी प्राणी, वस्तु या स्थान की जाती का बोध कराए, उसे कहते हैं-

(अ) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (ब) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

(स) समूहवाचक संज्ञा (द) द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा

(ङ) धातु, द्रव्य, पदार्थ आदि का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को कहते हैं -

(अ) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (ब) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

(स) भाववाचक संज्ञा (द) द्रवीवाचक संज्ञा

प्रश्न 5.. निम्न लिखित शब्दों का सही मिलान कीजिए;

चौदी	समूहवाचक संज्ञा
महात्मा गाँधी	जातिवाचक संज्ञा
नदी	भाववाचक संज्ञा
क्रोध	व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
भीड़	द्रवीवाचक संज्ञा

प्रश्न 6.. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिये-



यह कार मेरी है।



उस लड़की ने किताबें पकड़ी है।



इस कैंप में हम रुके हुए हैं।



किसके गुब्बारे हैं ये?



तुम कौन हो?

प्रश्न 7.. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित करें :

- 1 मैं लिखना पसंद करती हूँ।
- 2 मुझे संगीत बहुत पसंद है।
- 3 वह कल माँ के साथ बाजार जाएगी।
- 4 उसने मुझे फोन किया था।
- 5 मेरे पास एक बुक है।
- 6 हम कल मेले जायेंगे।
- 7 तुम कौन हो?
- 8 यहां बरसात हो रही है।
- 9 वहां जाना मना है।
- 10 वह फुटबॉल खेल रहा है।

प्रश्न 8.. रेखांकित विशेषणों के सही भेद बताइए।

1. माँ ने स्वादित भोजन बनाया। (गुणवाचक विशेषण, परिमाणवाचक विशेषण)
2. चाय में थोड़ी चीनी डालो। (संख्यावाचक विशेषण, परिमाणवाचक विशेषण)
3. वस में वीस यात्री बैठे हैं। (संख्यावाचक विशेषण, परिमाणवाचक विशेषण)
4. यह कलम मेरी है। (गुणवाचक विशेषण, संकेतवाचक विशेषण)
5. अँधेरी रात में तारे चमक रहे हैं। (गुणवाचक विशेषण, संख्यावाचक विशेषण)
6. राम बुद्धिमान छात्र है। (संख्यावाचक विशेषण, गुणवाचक विशेषण)
7. हमें गरीब लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए। (गुणवाचक, संख्यावाचक विशेषण)
8. तालाव में लाल कमल खिले हैं। (गुणवाचक विशेषण, संकेतवाचक विशेषण)
9. मैंने एक डरावना सपना देखा। (संख्यावाचक विशेषण, गुणवाचक विशेषण)
10. अच्छी आदतें सबको पसंद है। (परिमाणवाचक विशेषण, गुणवाचक विशेषण)

प्रश्न 9.. 1 उपसर्ग कार्यपत्रक - सही उपसर्ग सामने बॉक्स में लिखें।

उत्	अनु	अभि	प्र	अति	अव
सु	दूर	आ	प्रति	दुर	निर्
1.आजीवन-	आ	2.अपमान -			
3.अत्यंत -		4.अभिमान			
5.उत्कर्ष-		6.प्रयत्न -			
7.प्रत्यक्ष -		8.निर्भय			
9.अवनति-		10.अनुसरण-			
11.दुर्घटना-		12.स्वागत-			

2. उपसर्गों से नवीन शब्द बनाइये।

1. खुश	खुश		
2. उप -		उपकार	
3. परा-			पराक्रम
4. भ्रर-	रातभर		
5. अव-		अवनति	
6. स्व-			स्वदेश

पत्र लेखन कार्य प्रपत्र

प्रश्न 10.

औपचारिक पत्र

नाम----- कक्षा व वर्ग----- अनुक्रमांक----- दिनांक-----

संकेत बिन्दु -

पता और दिनांक ---

सम्बोधन ---

विषय सामग्री ---

पत्र की समाप्ति

पत्र का प्रारूप

अवकाश प्राप्त हेतु प्राधानाचार्य को प्रार्थना पत्र

सेवा में

प्राधानाचार्य

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय क्रमांक 1

जालंधर

विषय :अवकाश हेतु प्रार्थना पत्र

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन -----

कृपया मुझे उपर्युक्त चार दिनों का अवकाश प्रदान कर कृतार्थ करें।

धन्यवाद।

आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य

नाम-----

कक्षा -----

प्रश्न 11.

पत्र लेखन कार्य प्रपत्र

अनौपचारिक पत्र

नाम----- कक्षा व वर्ग----- अनुक्रमांक----- दिनांक-----

अपने जन्मदिन पर मित्र को निमंत्रित करते हुए पत्र लिखिए -

नई दिल्ली-----

दिनांक-----

प्रिय मित्र-----,

सप्रेम नमस्कार।

MATHEMATICS

Teacher Instructions:

- Write neatly
- Show all steps
- Attempt all questions

This holiday homework is designed according to NCERT GANIT Prakash Class 7 Chapter 1 with integrated revision from Class 6 concepts.

SECTION A – Multiple Choice Questions (30 Questions)

1. Which of the following is the smallest integer?

- (a) -15 (b) 0 (c) 7 (d) 12

2. The place value of 5 in 3,52,781 is:

- (a) 5
(b) 50
(c) 500
(d) 50,000

3. Which fraction is greater?

- (a) $\frac{3}{5}$
(b) $\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$
(d) $\frac{4}{9}$

4. The HCF of 12 and 18 is:

- (a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 6
(d) 9

5. Assertion: Every even number is divisible by 2.

Reason: Even numbers end with 0,2,4,6 or 8.

- (a) Both true and reason explains assertion

(b) Both true but reason not explanation

(c) Assertion true reason false

(d) Both false

6. A shopkeeper sold 25 pens at ₹12 each. Total money received is:

(a) ₹250

(b) ₹275

(c) ₹300

(d) ₹325

7. Which property is shown: $7 + 0 = 7$?

(a) Closure

(b) Identity

(c) Commutative

(d) Associative

8. The addition of two negative integers is:

(a) Negative

(b) Positive

(c) Zero

(d) Cannot say

9. Which figure has all sides equal and opposite sides parallel?

(a) Rectangle

(b) Triangle

(c) Square

(d) Circle

10. Find the next term: 2, 6, 12, 20, ?

(a) 28

(b) 30

(c) 32

(d) 36

11. Assertion: Prime numbers have exactly two factors.

Reason: 1 is a prime number.

(a) Both true

(b) Assertion true reason false

(c) Assertion false reason true

(d) Both false

12. 0.75 as a fraction is:

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$

(b) $\frac{7}{5}$

(c) $\frac{75}{10}$

(d) $\frac{1}{4}$

13. A water tank contains 250 L water. 75 L is used. Remaining water is:

(a) 125 L

(b) 150 L

(c) 175 L

(d) 200 L

14. Which angle is shown in a corner of a book?

(a) Acute

(b) Right

(c) Obtuse

(d) Straight

15. The sum of integers -8 and 13 is:

(a) 5

(b) -5

(c) 21

(d) -21

16. A triangle has sides 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm. It is:

(a) Equilateral

(b) Isosceles

(c) Scalene

(d) Right-angled

17. The common multiple of 6 and 8 is:

(a) 12

(b) 18

(c) 24

(d) 30

18. Assertion: Multiplication of integers is commutative.

Reason: $a \times b = b \times a$.

(a) Both true and explanation correct

(b) Both true not explanation

(c) Assertion true reason false

(d) Both false

19. Which decimal is smallest?

(a) 0.09

(b) 0.9

(c) 0.19

(d) 0.29

20. A train travels 60 km in 1 hour. Distance travelled in 5 hours is:

(a) 120 km

(b) 240 km

(c) 300 km

(d) 360 km

21. Number of lines of symmetry in a rectangle is:

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

22. The value of 9^2 is:

- (a) 18
- (b) 27
- (c) 81
- (d) 72

23. Which number is divisible by both 2 and 5?

- (a) 45
- (b) 30
- (c) 27
- (d) 13

24. Assertion: Zero is an integer.

Reason: Integers include negative numbers, zero and positive numbers.

- (a) Both true and explanation correct
- (b) Both true not explanation
- (c) Assertion true reason false
- (d) Both false

25. A circle has radius 7 cm. Diameter is:

- (a) 7 cm
- (b) 14 cm
- (c) 21 cm
- (d) 28 cm

26. Simplify: $18 \div 3 \times 2$

- (a) 3
- (b) 6
- (c) 12
- (d) 18

27. A recipe needs 1.5 kg sugar. If prepared twice, sugar needed is:

- (a) 2 kg
- (b) 2.5 kg
- (c) 3 kg
- (d) 4 kg

28. Which shape has only one curved surface?

- (a) Cube
- (b) Cylinder
- (c) Cone
- (d) Cuboid

29. Find the missing number: 5, 10, 20, 40, ?

- (a) 60
- (b) 70
- (c) 80
- (d) 100

30. Statement-based: Which is always true?

- (a) $\text{Odd} + \text{Odd} = \text{Odd}$
- (b) $\text{Even} + \text{Odd} = \text{Even}$
- (c) $\text{Even} + \text{Even} = \text{Even}$
- (d) $\text{Prime} + \text{Prime} = \text{Prime}$

SECTION B – Short Answer Type (2 Marks Each)

1. Find the sum of -25 and 47 .

2. Write the first five multiples of 9 .

3. Simplify: $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$.
4. Find the perimeter of a square of side 8 cm.

5. Write whether 91 is prime or composite with reason.
6. A fruit seller sold 18 apples in the morning and 25 in the evening. How many apples were sold altogether?
7. Find the value of $18 \times (5 + 2)$.
8. Represent -4 on a number line.
9. Find the HCF of 16 and 24.
10. Write two equivalent fractions of $\frac{2}{5}$.

SECTION C – Short Answer Type (3 Marks Each)

1. Observe the pattern: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25. Write next two terms and explain the pattern.
2. A rectangle has length 12 cm and breadth 7 cm. Find its area and perimeter.
3. Diagram-based: construct a triangle with sides 5 cm, 5 cm and 6 cm. Name the type of triangle.
4. A student walks 2.5 km daily for 6 days. Find total distance covered.
5. Find the LCM of 12, 18 and 24.
6. Competency-based: A shop gives 10% discount on a ₹500 bag. Find discount and final price.
7. Diagram-based: construct a circle of radius 4 cm and mark diameter.
8. A farmer arranged plants in rows: 3, 6, 9, 12... How many plants in the 10th row?
9. Revision-integrated: Convert 2.75 into fraction and simplify.
10. Competency-based: Water usage in a house is 120 L, 150 L and 130 L on three days. Find average usage.

SECTION D – Long Answer Questions

1. A school library arranged books in 12 shelves with 48 books each. Later 96 more books were added equally to all shelves. Find the new number of books in each shelf.
2. A family travelled 245 km on Day 1, 178 km on Day 2 and 325 km on Day 3. Find total distance travelled and average distance per day.
3. Integrated Question: A garden is rectangular with length 24 m and breadth 15 m. A path of 2 m width is made around it. Calculate total outer perimeter.
4. A shopkeeper purchased 125 notebooks at ₹18 each and sold them at ₹25 each. Find total cost price, selling price and profit.
5. Integrated HOTS Question: Create a number pattern using multiples of 7. Write first 8 terms and explain whether the pattern is arithmetic or not.

SECTION E – Competency-Based Questions

1. Create a table of daily household water consumption in litres. Interpretate the table and write highest and lowest water usage. Suggest some changes to save water in each and every kind of household usage (e.g. - bathing, washing clothes, drinking, cooking etc)
2. A science lab recorded temperatures -2°C , 3°C , -5°C and 7°C . Arrange them in ascending order and find the difference between highest and lowest.
3. Suppose that you went to the market to purchase 2 kg rice, 3 kg sugar, 2 liters of cooking oil with ₹2000 in your hand. Create your own grocery bill showing prices of rice, sugar and oil. Prepare a total bill and calculate balance from ₹2000.(You can use the current market price for each of the following commodities.)
4. Observe a floor tile pattern in your locality made of squares and triangles. Predict the next design in the sequence.
5. Interdisciplinary CBQ: A plant grows 3 cm every week. Prepare a table for 8 weeks and identify the growth pattern.

Maths Challenge Corner (Optional)

1. Using digits 1, 2, 3 and 4 exactly once, form the greatest and smallest 4-digit numbers and find their difference.
2. If today is Friday, what day will it be after 100 days?
3. Find a number which when multiplied by 9 gives a product ending in 54.

Do It Yourself Activity

Measure the length and breadth of any table, door and notebook in your house using a ruler or measuring tape. Record the measurements and calculate their perimeters.

SCIENCE

SECTION-A (MCQ)

1. What is science primarily about?
 - (a) Discovering new facts
 - (b) Learning about different things in nature
 - (c) A process of thinking that welcomes curiosity and asks questions
 - (d) Memorising facts
2. What is the purpose of activities and experiments in science?
 - (a) To make the class fun
 - (b) To explore the world and gain a deeper understanding of the environment
 - (c) To memorise facts
 - (d) To avoid learning
3. What is the connection between scientific ideas in different areas?
 - (a) They are completely separate topics.
 - (b) Scientific ideas in one field can lead to new discoveries or raise questions in another field.
 - (c) They have no relationship.
 - (d) They only deal with practical problems.
4. Why is asking questions about the nature of light and time important?
 - (a) To understand how clocks work
 - (b) To explore and discover how things function
 - (c) To make the light brighter
 - (d) To make clocks digital
5. Why is science referred to as a “process” rather than just a “collection of facts”?
 - (a) Because it only involves doing experiments
 - (b) Because facts are not reliable

- (c) Because it involves questioning, observing, and understanding
 - (d) Because science keeps changing every year
6. What does the butterfly and paper plane symbol in the book signify?
- (a) Animals used in experiments
 - (b) Tools for studying air pressure
 - (c) Symbols of freedom, creativity, and exploration in learning
 - (d) Toys mentioned in history of science
7. How does the chapter explain the connection between science and responsibility?
- (a) Scientists are responsible for space missions
 - (b) Science teaches us to memorize important facts
 - (c) Scientific discoveries come with a duty to use them wisely
 - (d) Science helps us win competitions
8. Which activity is most likely to develop scientific thinking in students?
- (a) Reading about Newton
 - (b) Memorizing the periodic table
 - (c) Observing plant growth and recording changes
 - (d) Watching a science fiction movie
9. What role does experimentation play in the learning process, according to the chapter?
- (a) It replaces the need for textbooks
 - (b) It only confirms what we already know
 - (c) It can lead to unexpected discoveries and further questions
 - (d) It is only for science fairs
10. What was one of the earliest tools used by humans to tell time?
- (a) Alarm clocks
 - (b) Digital watches
 - (c) Shadow positions of the Sun
 - (d) Sand timers
11. Turmeric is a natural indicator. On adding its paste to acid and base separately, which colours would be observed?
- (a) Yellow in both acid and base

- (b) Yellow in acid and red in base
(c) Pink in acid and yellow in base
(d) Red in acid and blue in base.
12. Common salt is
(a) acidic
(b) basic
(c) neutral
(d) none of these.
13. Neutralisation reactions form
(a) an acid and a base
(b) an acid and a salt
(c) a salt and water
(d) a salt and a base.
14. Sting of an ant contains
(a) vinegar
(b) common salt
(c) formic acid
(d) baking soda
15. Which of the following is an acid-base indicator?
(a) Vinegar
(b) Lime water
(c) Turmeric
(d) Baking soda
16. Complete the following with a suitable word/ words:
- Acetic acid is present in _____.
 - The reaction between an acid and base is _____ called reaction.
 - Lime water converts _____ litmus into _____ litmus.
 - Lemon juice and vinegar taste _____ because they contain _____.
 - When an acidic solution is mixed with a basic solution, they _____ each other forming _____ and water.

SECTION-B

Each question below consists of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R).
Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

17. Assertion (A): Science is an ongoing process of discovery.
Reason (R): Science involves asking questions and conducting experiments to understand how the world works.

18. Assertion (A): Some changes in the world are irreversible.
Reason (R): Changes like burning of paper or rotting of an apple can be reversed.

19. Assertion (A): Questions about light and shadows lead to a deeper understanding of the universe.

Reason (R): Studying light and shadows helps explain phenomena like eclipses and the Earth's movement.

20. Assertion (A): The Earth's rotation does not cause day and night.

Reason (R): The Earth rotates on its axis, and this movement leads to different parts of the Earth facing the Sun at different times

21. Assertion (A): Neutralisation reaction is accompanied by the absorption of heat.

Reason (R): Neutralisation reaction is a reaction between an acid and a base to form salt and water.

22. Assertion (A): Sugar is a neutral substance.

Reason (R): A sugar solution turns red litmus blue.

23. Assertion (A): Turmeric is a natural indicator.

Reason (R): Turmeric acquires an orange colour in basic solution

SECTION- C (short questions)

24. What is a neutralisation reaction? Explain with an example.
25. Explain the use of rose petals as indicators.
26. How can you prepare turmeric paper?
27. How do you prepare lime water?
28. What is litmus? How is it prepared?
29. What are indicators? Classify them and give one example of each.
30. Why does a turmeric stain red on a white shirt when it is washed with soap?
31. What are neutral substances?
32. Which indicators change colour with different substances? Give example.
33. Blue litmus paper is dipped in a solution. It remains blue. What is the nature of the solution? Explain.
34. While playing in a park, a child was stung by a wasp. Some elders suggested applying a paste of baking soda, and others lemon juice as a remedy. Which remedy do you think is appropriate and why?
35. Predict the colour change when red rose extract is added to vinegar and baking soda solution.
36. What is the difference between reversible and irreversible changes?
37. Why is it important to step outside the classroom to learn science?
38. What role do light and shadows play in our daily life and in science?
39. How does science encourage responsibility towards the environment?
40. What is the significance of time measurement in scientific exploration?

SECTION-D (LONG QUESTIONS)

41. Draw a diagram to show the preparation of a greeting card using turmeric paste and soap solution.
(b) What is the effect of soap solution on turmeric paste?
42. You are provided with four test tubes containing sugar solution, baking soda solution, tamarind solution, salt solution. Write down an activity to find the nature (acidic/ basic/ neutral) of each solution.
43. What are acids and bases? Explain their properties with examples.
What is neutralisation? Give examples of neutralisation in daily life.
44. What is an electric circuit, and why is it important? Draw it using the symbols.
45. How does an LED lamp differ from an incandescent lamp in a torchlight?

SANSKRIT

कक्षा- सप्तमी

1. धातुरूपलेखनं कण्ठस्थीकरणं च:- भू, पठ् कृ, दृश्, स्था (पञ्च- लकारेषु)
2. शब्दरूपलेखनम् कण्ठस्थीकरणं च:- बालक, लता, पुष्प, किम्, मति, नदी, पितृ अस्मद्, युष्मद्
3. संस्कृते संख्यावाचकान् लिखत । (01 से 50 तक)
4. वन्दे मातरमम् गीतं लिखत कण्ठस्थं च कुरुत।
5. स्वप्रदेशे विद्यमानानां नदीनां पर्वतानां तीर्थक्षेत्राणां च नामानि लिखत।(पत्येकस्य दश)
(अपने राज्य में स्थित 10 नदी 10 पर्वत 10 तीर्थक्षेत्रों का नाम लिखो)
6. संस्कृतेन सुलेखरूपेण पञ्च(5) पृष्ठानि लिखत। (संस्कृत का 5 पृष्ठा सुलेख करो।)
7. संस्कृत-छात्रप्रतिज्ञा लिखकर याद करो।

संस्कृत-परियोजना-कार्यम् । [INDIVIDUAL]

ART INTEGRATED PROJECT

चित्राणि तथा नामानि(3 pages project- 1. Front page & 2,3 pages names with pictures)

भारतस्य राष्ट्रियसंकेतानां चित्राणि रचयित्वा तेषां नामानि लिखत ।(ध्वजः, पशु, पक्षी,पुष्पम्,चिह्नम्, फलम्, वृक्षः, मिष्टान्नम्,नदी, प्रतिज्ञा, गीतं, संगीतम्)

Instructions:

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Answers should be written in the HW side of Sanskrit Note Book.
- iii) Neat works are always appreciated.

***** शुभं भूयात् All the Best*****

SOCIAL SCIENCE

MCQ

1. Which of the following pairings of a geographical feature and its characteristic is INCORRECT?

- (A) Himalayas - Abode of Snow. (B) Ladakh - Hot Desert climate
(C) Gangetic Plains - Fertile agricultural land. (D) Thar Desert - Arid sandy region

1. What is a 'monarchy'?

- (A) A government ruled by elected representatives.(B) A system where religious leaders hold power
(C) A government ruled by a king or queen. (D) A state controlled by military generals

1. What does "Universal Adult Franchise" guarantee in a democracy?

- (A) Free education for all adult citizens. (B) The right of every adult citizen to vote
(C) Employment opportunities for every adult. (D) Freedom of speech for all adults only

1. The Thar Desert, a vast arid region, spans across several Indian states. Which of the following states is NOT part of the Thar Desert's expanse?

(A) Rajasthan. (B) Gujarat. (C) Punjab still. (D) Uttarakhand

1. Which of the following animals, very important for the lives of people in the Himalayas, are reared for milk, meat, wool, dung, and transport?

(A) Sheep. (B) Goats. (C) Yaks. (D) Donkeys

Ture and False

1. Elections are an important part of democracy
2. All regions in India have the same climate.
3. Only one person has all the power in a democracy.
4. Important water bodies like chilika and pulicat lake are found on the east coast.
5. Ladakh is a hot desert where temperatures drop below-10 °C.

3. Difference between.

1. Himadri and Shivalik
2. Hot and Cold deserts
3. Direct and Representative Democracy
4. Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats
5. West and East Coast
6. Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
7. Democracy and Monarchy

Question

- Name three peak found in the Himadri range.
- How does India's geographical diversity affect our lives.
- Define- Plateau, Government, Democracy, Peninsular, Himachal and Water tower of Aisa.

- What are the different types of government? With explain

- What are the three key functions of the government in a democracy?
- Why do we need a government?

CBQ

- In a town, people follow traffic rules, children go to school, and police help maintain peace. Roads are built, hospitals are available, and laws are followed by citizens. All these activities are managed by the government to ensure smooth functioning of society.

- Who is responsible for maintaining law and order in the town?

- Name any one service provided by the government in the passage.

- Why do people follow rules in society?

- What would happen if there were no government?

- How does the government help in education and health?

- Who ensures safety and security in the country?

- Do you think government is important? Why?

- India has great geographical diversity. It includes mountains like the Himalayas, plains like the Northern Plains, deserts like the Thar Desert, plateaus like the Deccan Plateau, and coastal regions. Different regions have different climates, vegetation, and ways of life. This diversity influences the food, clothing, and occupations of people.

- What is meant by geographical diversity?

- How does geographical diversity affect people's lives?

- Which region is known for mountains in India?

- How does climate differ in different regions?

- Give one example of how food habits depend on geography.

- Why do people in different regions have different occupations?

- Do all regions of India have the same physical features? (Yes/No)

- Why is India called a land of diversity?

Life-Related Question

- Why do people in cold regions wear woollen clothes?

- Why do we follow traffic rules in our daily life?

THE END

